UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/860
18 October 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 OCTOBER 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 16 October 1996 addressed to you by Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the continuing violations by Turkish armed forces of the territory and airspace of the Republic of Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Permanent Representative
Ambassador

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Annex

Letter dated 16 October 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to my letter dated 15 September 1996 concerning the continuing violations by Turkish armed forces of the territory and airspace of the Republic of Iraq, I should like to inform you that the Turkish armed forces are continuing to carry out military operations inside the territory and airspace of Iraq under various pretexts, as is demonstrated by the following:

1. On 16 July 1996, Turkish artillery bombarded the region of Sinat to a depth of two kilometres inside Iraqi territory.

2. On 18 September 1996, from 1250 hours to 1314 hours, two sorties of Turkish combat aircraft were detected in Iraqi airspace over the region of Amadiyah and Aqrah.

3. On 19 September 1996, from 1225 hours to 1325 hours, four sorties of Turkish combat aircraft were detected in Iraqi airspace over the region of Amadiyah and Zakho.

4. On 20 September 1996, from 1435 hours to 1454 hours, two sorties of Turkish combat aircraft were detected in Iraqi airspace over the region of Amadiyah and Zakho.

5. On 26 September 1996, from 1226 hours to 1303 hours, two sorties of a Turkish combat aircraft were detected in northern Iraqi airspace over the region of Amadiyah.

6. On 29 September 1996, from 1055 hours to 1102 hours, four sorties of Turkish combat aircraft were detected in northern Iraqi airspace over the region of Zakho and Amadiyah.

7. On 6 October 1996, from 1025 hours to 1031 hours, four sorties of Turkish combat aircraft were detected in northern Iraqi airspace over the region of Baibo and Zakho.

8. On 7 October 1996, from 1120 hours to 1213 hours, two sorties of Turkish combat aircraft were detected in northern Iraqi airspace over the region of Amadiyah.

9. On 9 October 1996, from 1035 hours to 1038 hours, two sorties of Turkish combat aircraft were detected in northern Iraqi airspace over the region of Zakho.

10. On 10 October 1996, from 1000 hours to 1035 hours, four sorties of Turkish combat aircraft were detected in northern Iraqi airspace over the region of Zakho and Amadiyah.

In transmitting to you the details of these Turkish violations, the Government of Iraq requests the holding of an immediate and exhaustive investigation into the above-mentioned events, since the repeated bombardments of Iraqi towns and villages by Turkish forces, and their incursions into Iraqi territory, are a blatant violation of Iraq's sovereignty and of the integrity of its territory and airspace that is inconsistent with good-neighbourly relations, the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the 1929 Iraq-Turkey boundary agreement. Such practices are also liable to generate a worrying state of affairs, not only for Iraq, but also for Turkey and the region as a whole, which is primarily afflicted by the irregular situation created by the Americans and their allies in northern Iraq, not to mention the human injury to which Iraqi citizens are exposed as a result of the illegitimate activities of the Turkish armed forces and their military operations inside the territory of the Republic of Iraq.

The Government of Iraq has warned its neighbour Turkey on many previous occasions of the consequences of perpetuating the irregular situation in northern Iraq. The continued stationing of the forces of the so-called "Operation Poised Hammer" on Turkish territory on various pretexts is merely intended to conceal aggressive operations against the Republic of Iraq and interference in its internal affairs.

While reserving its right to seek compensation for the damage resulting from these Turkish violations and incursions into Iraqi territory and airspace, the Government of the Republic of Iraq renews its appeal to the Government of Turkey to reconsider its policies which enable the forces of "Operation Poised Hammer" to attack Iraq from Turkish territory, and to initiate cooperation between the two neighbouring countries, guided by the principles of good-neighbourliness and mutual respect for sovereignty.

The Republic of Iraq urges the United Nations to assume the responsibilities delegated to it under the Charter of the United Nations and to prevent any repetition of the threats and hostilities to which it is continually exposed.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED NATIONS **S**

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S/1996/861
18 October 1996
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LETTER DATED 17 OCTOBER 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the continued violations of the ceasefire resolution and the Tehran agreement concerning the area of separation between Iraq and Iran that were committed by the Iranian side between 25 July and 6 October 1996, as shown in the list annexed hereto.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Iranian violations of the ceasefire and the 1991 Tehran agreement, 25 July-6 October 1996

1. 25 July 1996

Iranian armed forces established a control point on the road running parallel to the border with Iraq near the Arafat post and the market place in the Badrah district. They stationed a number of soldiers there and erected a wire barrier inside Iraqi territory.

2. 31 July 1996

The United Arab Emirates tug Ocean Express was stopped in the Ziyadiyah area in the Shatt al-Arab by a boat carrying seven men armed with Kalashnikov assault rifles and wearing civilian clothing. Holding the tug's Filipino crew at gunpoint, the assailants robbed them of $25,000 and various personal possessions. As the crew members were also blindfolded, they were unable to say afterwards which way the attackers' boat had gone.

3. 17 August 1996

At 0300 hours, a hand grenade was thrown at the border post in the Ziyadiyah area, manned by members of I Company, Second Border Guards. The grenade was thrown from the direction of two Iranian boats carrying a number of Iranians. Captain Khidr Salih Abd Allah, Private Haydar Bassio Ali and Private Jifar Jum'ah 'Ad, all serving in the above-mentioned company, were wounded by the grenade and were taken to a military hospital for treatment. The assailants fled towards the Iranian side.

4. 31 August 1996

Iranian forces intercepted the seagoing tug Eagle, whose registered home port is in Belize, while it was transporting construction personnel working for the private sector and the ocean pilot Adil Khalfa Laftah, and held it at Iranian inspection point No. 1 in the Shatt al-Arab, located approximately seven nautical miles south of Faw.

At 0120 hours on 4 September 1996, while the tug was at the above-mentioned location, its crew heard a shot and two masked men were observed, one carrying a rifle and the other a club. The individuals in question fled to the Iranian side after having wounded one of the tug's crewmen. The wounded man was taken away by the personnel of the Iranian control post.

5. 3 September 1996

At 1045 hours, an Iranian aircraft of unknown type violated Iraqi airspace. The aircraft came from the direction of the city of Kifri and overflew successively Hamariyah, Janah, Ba'qubah and Mandali. At 1107 hours, the aircraft returned to Iranian airspace in the direction of the Harran district.

6. 19 September 1996

At 1300 hours, five armed Iranians were observed some 10 kilometres east of Qazaniyah with a number of cattle nearby. The Iranians opened fire; when their fire was returned, they fled to the Iranian side. It subsequently emerged that the cattle belonged to the district of 'Arab Hizam (seven kilometres east of Qazaniyah) and had been missing for two days. They were subsequently returned to their owners.

7. 25 September 1996

At 0600 hours, a number of Iranian fishing launches, estimated at 52 in all, were observed in Iraqi territorial waters near buoy No. 2 at coordinates 760890 on the 1:100,000 Mina al-Bakr chart. They were chased out by two Coast Guard patrol boats.

8. 29 September 1996

At 1830 hours, two Iranian naval vessels, one of them eight metres in length, each of them manned by five civilians, including one wearing military uniform, and each armed with a machine gun and carrying radio equipment, rounded up 11 Iraqi launches while they were fishing in Iraqi territorial waters, between Mina al-Bakr and Mina al-Amiq, and forced them over, with their crews, to the Iranian shore.

9. 1 October 1996

At 2400 hours, nine of the launches referred to above were released, together with the crews of all the launches. The other two, the Khuljan I and the Khuljan II, are still being detained.

10. 6 October 1996

At 1650 hours, an Iranian helicopter was observed flying at low altitude at coordinates 5754 (Majnun al-Shamali), coming from inside Iran and flying northwards.

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LETTER DATED 17 OCTOBER 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 13 September 1996 the Bihar, a vessel belonging to the Oceanographic Research Centre of the University of Basra, was conducting a fishery resources survey within Iraqi territorial waters near buoy No. 5 in the Khawr Abd Allah when it was intercepted by two Kuwaiti gunboats. One of the Kuwaiti servicemen on board the gunboats fired a burst of shots at the deck of the Bihar and one of them then boarded and searched the vessel, inspecting the crew members' identity papers and asking for their names, occupation and place of residence. Having found nothing, the Kuwaitis finally left Iraqi territorial waters, heading for Kuwait.

I request that you intervene with Kuwait with a view to halting such hostile acts, which violate the Charter of the United Nations and international law. Unwarranted and unlawful acts of this kind have been occurring frequently in Iraqi territorial waters recently and are clearly aimed at creating a climate of tension in the region. They also constitute a flagrant violation of the territorial waters and sovereignty of a State Member of the United Nations.

I also reaffirm the legitimate right of the Republic of Iraq to seek compensation for the property damage sustained by it as a result of this hostile act, in accordance with the principle of international accountability.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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A/51/527
S/1996/863
18 October 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 39
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Identical letters dated 18 October 1996 from the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from the authorities of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, I have the honour to bring the following to your attention and through you to the Security Council for appropriate consideration and action.

As submitted to the Security Council, in my statement of 16 October 1996, the forces of the Islamic State have recently been able to capture armed Pakistani militia and military personnel during the recent events which culminated in the military occupation of Kabul by Pakistani mercenaries, known as Taliban. The following captured individuals were fighting alongside the Taliban against the forces of the Islamic State:

1. Mohammad Jawaid, son of Mohammad Israr, 25 years old, from Multan, Pakistan.

2. Khalid, son of Nasrullah, 23 years old, from Karachi.

3. Abdul Rahman, son of Shamsuddin, 23 years old, from Kashmir.

4. Obaidullah Shaheen, son of Allah Dena, 26 years old, from Multan, Pakistan.

5. Karimullah, son of Mohammad Rafique, 29 years old, from Punjab, Pakistan.

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6. Obaidullah, son of Mohammad Zahir, 22 years old, from Panjab, Pakistan.

7. Mohammad Omar Ahmad, son of Ahmad, 32 years old, from Karachi.

8. Hassan, son of Abdullah, 30 years old, from Punjab, Pakistan.

9. Mohammad Farooq, son of Gulab Khan, 32 years old, from Panjab, Pakistan.

10. Mohammad Ali, son of Manzoor Hassan, 22 years old, from Panjab, Pakistan.

11. Ghulam Rassod, son of Emam Bakhsh, 28 years old, from Panjab, Pakistan.

12. Abdul Haq, son of Zerbullah, 24 years old, from Sindh, Pakistan.

13. Abdul Karim, son of Mir Ahmad, 23 years old, from Sindh, Pakistan.

14. Kalimullah, son of Mohammad Rafiq, 28 years old, from Panjab, Pakistan.

15. Mohammad Ebrahim, son of Emdadullah, 22 years old, from Panjab, Pakistan.

16. Mudeer Hemat, son of Barakat Ali, 31 years old, from Panjab, Pakistan.

17. Mohammad Dur, son of Mohammad, 26 years old, from Sindh, Pakistan.

18. Mohammad Zulfiqar, son of Qader Baksh, 25 years old, from Sindh, Pakistan.

19. Amir Shah, son of Rahmat Shah, 27 years old, from Wazirustan, Pakistan.

20. Abdullah, son of Mohammad Zahir, 29 years old, from Panjab, Pakistan.

21. Sayed Mubarak Alishah, son of Saydshah, 30 years old, from Panjab, Pakistan.

22. Mohammad Amman, son of Mohammad Sharif, 25 years old, from Panjab, Pakistan.

23. Tajuddin, son of Haafiz, 25 years old, from Panjab, Pakistan.

24. Ghulam Yasseen, son of Ghulam Rassool, 30 years old, from Panjab, Pakistan.

25. Hamidullah, son of Muzdoor, 33 years old, from Kashmir.

26. Nasruddin, son of Abdul Wahed, 30 years old, from Kashmir.

27. Dadullah, son of Haji Shahbaz, 29 years old, from Baluchistan, Pakistan.

28. Mohmoud Khan, son of Maoud Khan, 31 years old, from Baluchistan, Pakistan.

The above-mentioned individuals are currently being held under the custody of the authority of the Islamic State.

As proposed yesterday, the Islamic State of Afghanistan earnestly hopes that the Council will decide to dispatch a United Nations fact-finding mission to Afghanistan to interview the captured Pakistani military officials and militias and evaluate other evidence of intervention, including the recent use by the Taliban of some type of chemical or internationally banned weapons against the forces of the Islamic State of Afghanistan.

I request that the present letter be distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Rahim GHAFOORZAI
Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs
Islamic State of Afghanistan

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General Assembly
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A/51/532
S/1996/864
21 October 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda items 109 and 110 (c)
RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS
SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL
RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 21 October 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of my Government I have the honour to communicate to you the following regarding document A/51/455 of 7 October 1996, which contains a letter dated 4 October 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the "Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations".

- The Government of Albania rejects all the accusations presented against the peaceful policy of the Republic of Albania, against its continuing principled position in favour of full respect for all the rights of the Albanian people in Kosova. The intentional misreading of the statement of Mr. Tritan Shehu, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania, made during the general debate clearly shows that, as in the past, the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) continue their propaganda of disinformation in the international community to disguise the truth about the grave situation prevailing in Kosova, which is inhabited almost entirely by Albanians who have been living in their lands for thousands of years. My Government discards and most decisively rejects the provocative and shameless assertion that "such Albanian position has recently encouraged separatist extremists to undertake terrorist action", at a time when indeed those "terrorist actions" are nothing but attempts to compromise the consistent peaceful policy the whole Albanian people of Kosova has pursued for years now, but which unfortunately has not yet met its deserved reward. As for the idle allegations concerning the situation of minorities in Albania made as a countercharge, they immediately become invalid if Belgrade would kindly read not the statement of Mr. Shehu but the report of the High Commissioner of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Mr. Max Van der Stoel,

on Albania contained in his letter dated 2 November 1994 addressed to the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania and circulated as an OSCE document.

- The current situation in Kosova, where the Albanians are subjected to brutal and massive repression, is caused by the aggressive policy and discriminatory practices pursued over the last years by the Serbian regime there. The Serbian authorities are continuing their campaign of State terror through, to mention only a few forms, killing and torturing of Albanians, raids of homes throughout Kosova, illegal arrests and systematic persecution and maltreatment of political and human rights activists, imprisonment of people because of their political convictions, systematic and continued campaigns to destroy the Albanian cultural heritage, including by halting education in Albanian and crushing the efforts of the Albanians to preserve their identity in Kosova. It is not the Albanian Minister alone who describes such a dramatic state of violation of human rights, but also the reports of the special rapporteurs on the human rights situation in the former Yugoslavia, reports of non-governmental organizations, especially Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, and periodic reports of the Prishtina-based Council for the Defence of Human Rights and Freedoms. It is clear that there are no conditions whatsoever for enjoyment of human rights and freedoms in Kosova, contrary to the allegations made in document A/51/455.

- The international community and in particular the United Nations, OSCE, the European Union and the Council of Europe have called for and continue their efforts to ensure full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in Kosova. Resolutions 49/204 and 50/190 of the General Assembly call on the Belgrade authorities to take urgent steps to end immediately the violations of human rights and freedoms and to stop repression against the Albanians in Kosova. Furthermore, the international community has called upon the Serbian authorities to engage in serious dialogue with the legitimate representatives of the Albanians in Kosova in order to find a peaceful solution to the problem. The Belgrade authorities cannot label the international concern for Kosova an "interference in the internal affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia". On the contrary, if there is a sincere wish for peace, then the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should comply immediately with the resolutions of the General Assembly and of other United Nations bodies regarding Kosova. The reality bears witness to a continued refusal to acknowledge such documents. Furthermore, the peaceful resistance of the Albanians, which has been applauded worldwide, cannot be called "terrorism"; instead the Belgrade authorities should engage in a serious process of investigation of the latest acts of provocation, which are done in order to justify the continued State terrorism against the Albanian people in Kosova.

- The Government of Albania maintains its constructive position, based on the Charter of the United Nations and international law, that the problem of Kosova should be resolved through negotiations between Belgrade and Prishtina in the presence of a credible third international party. As was stated by Mr. Tritan Shehu, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania, during the general debate of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session, Albania holds that Kosova should be given a status in conformity with the political will of its people and in accordance with the

international documents that acknowledge the right of peoples to self-determination.

- The Republic of Albania has consistently pursued a peaceful, constructive policy in favour of peace and stability in the region. Albania opposes changing borders by force and a clear testimony to this is its condemnation of the Serb aggression in territories of the former Yugoslavia. Likewise, Albania has supported the peace efforts for the former Yugoslavia and has contributed positively and concretely to those efforts. Therefore it is only right that Albania insist that after Bosnia a just solution must be found to the Kosova issue, which today remains the most critical problem in the Balkans. As in the past, the Belgrade authorities, by using such innovations as "Greater Albania" and "secession", are trying to distract the international community from the real problem of Kosova. The idea of "Greater Albania" is nothing but speculation at a time when the practice of a "Greater Serbia" undertaken by Belgrade has caused the peoples of the former Yugoslavia to pay the bloody price of 200 thousand killed, not to mention the huge number of refugees and displaced persons and the ruin of the country within and around Bosnia.

- Finally, I would like to reiterate the Government of Albania's appeal to the international community to continue to pay due attention to the important problem of Kosova in order to find a just peaceful solution to the problem, thus contributing to international peace and security.

May I request your kind assistance in circulating my letter as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 109 and 110 (c), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pellumb KULLA
Permanent Representative

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S/1996/865
22 October 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH/
RUSSIAN

France, Germany, Italy, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, United States of America and Uzbekistan: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Having considered the situation in Afghanistan,

Recalling the previous statements of the President of the Security Council on the situation in Afghanistan, including the statements of 15 February 1996 (S/PRST/1996/6) and of 28 September 1996 (S/PRST/1996/40), and the letter dated 22 August 1996 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1996/683),

Recalling also resolution 50/88 of the General Assembly,

Noting the Joint Declaration made on 4 October 1996 by the leaders of Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan concerning developments in Afghanistan (S/1996/838),

Expressing concern over the continuation and recent intensification of the military confrontation in Afghanistan which have caused civilian casualties and an increase in refugees and displaced persons, and which seriously endanger the stability and peaceful development of the region,

Deeply concerned about the discrimination against women and other abuses of human rights in Afghanistan,

Stressing the need to prevent further civilian casualties, and noting in this context the proposals, inter alia, for an immediate ceasefire, exchange of prisoners of war and the demilitarization of Kabul,

Urging all Afghan parties to resolve their differences through peaceful means and achieve national reconciliation through political dialogue,

Stressing the importance of non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and the prevention of the flow of arms and ammunition to all parties to the conflict in Afghanistan,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

Convinced that the United Nations, as a universally recognized and impartial intermediary, must continue to play the central role in international efforts towards a peaceful resolution of the Afghan conflict,

Welcoming the willingness expressed by Member States during the Security Council meeting of 16 October 1996 to support the dialogue among all the parties and to facilitate the negotiations aimed at political settlement of the conflict,

1. Calls upon all Afghan parties immediately to cease all armed hostilities, to renounce the use of force, to put aside their differences and to engage in a political dialogue aimed at achieving national reconciliation and a lasting political settlement of the conflict and establishing a fully representative and broad-based transitional government of national unity;

2. Stresses that the main responsibility for finding a political solution to the conflict lies with the Afghan parties;

3. Calls upon all States to refrain from any outside interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, including the involvement of foreign military personnel, to respect the right of the Afghan people to determine their own destiny and to respect the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Afghanistan;

4. Calls upon all States immediately to end the supply of arms and ammunition to all parties to the conflict in Afghanistan;

5. Reiterates that the continuation of the conflict in Afghanistan provides a fertile ground for terrorism and drug trafficking which destabilize the region and beyond, and calls upon the leaders of the Afghan parties to halt such activities;

6. Expresses its regret at the civilian casualties inflicted by landmines and calls upon all parties in Afghanistan to desist from the indiscriminate use of landmines;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation, as he deems it necessary, with interested States and international organizations, in particular the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to continue his efforts to promote the political process;

8. Reaffirms its full support for the efforts of the United Nations, in particular the activities of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan in facilitating the political process towards the goals of national reconciliation and a lasting political settlement with the participation of all parties to the conflict and all segments of Afghan society;

9. Calls upon all Afghan parties to cooperate with the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, and encourages all interested States and

international organizations to take all steps necessary to promote peace in Afghanistan, to support the United Nations efforts to this end and to use any influence they have to encourage the parties to cooperate fully with the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan;

10. Demands that all parties fulfil their obligations and commitments regarding the safety of United Nations personnel and other international personnel as well as their premises in Afghanistan, not hamper the flow of humanitarian assistance and cooperate fully with the United Nations and associated bodies as well as with other humanitarian organizations and agencies, in their efforts to respond to the humanitarian needs of the people of Afghanistan;

11. Denounces the discrimination against girls and women and other violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Afghanistan, and notes with deep concern possible repercussions on international relief and reconstruction programmes in Afghanistan;

12. Calls upon all States and international organizations to extend all possible humanitarian assistance to the civilian population of Afghanistan;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Security Council regularly informed on the basis of information received from the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan on the political, military and humanitarian situation, and to make recommendations on achieving a political settlement;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution by 30 November 1996;

15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH, FRENCH
AND RUSSIAN

France, Germany, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 937 (1994) of 21 July 1994, 1036 (1996) of 12 January 1996 and 1065 (1996) of 12 July 1996,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 1 July 1996 (S/1996/507 and Add.1) and 9 August 1996 (S/1996/644),

Reiterating its full support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 1 July 1996, and in particular its paragraph 18, and decides that the Office referred to in this report shall form part of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG), under the authority of the Head of Mission of UNOMIG, consistent with the arrangements described in paragraph 7 of the report of the Secretary-General of 9 August 1996;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue close cooperation with the Government of Georgia in determining the priorities of the programme referred to in the above-mentioned reports of the Secretary-General and close consultation in its implementation;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to pursue the necessary follow-up arrangements with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

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UNITED
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A/51/537
S/1996/867
22 October 1996

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda items 81 and 145
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 21 October 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit the attached statement by the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine of 18 October 1996, in response to the adoption on 16 October 1996 by the State Duma of the Russian Federation of a bill, on its first reading, entitled "On the cessation of the division of the Black Sea Fleet".

I also request that the text of the present letter and the attached statement by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of 18 October 1996 be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 81 and 145, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Anatoli M. ZLENKO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Ukraine to the United Nations

96-28552 (E) 231096 251096

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ANNEX

Statement by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine
of 18 October 1996

On 16 October 1996, the State Duma of the Russian Federation adopted on first reading the bill entitled "On the cessation of the division of the Black Sea Fleet". Thus, an attempt is being undertaken to expand the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation over the City of Sevastopol.

The consideration of this bill was an action of unconcealed anti-Ukrainian intent. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine considers this action a gross violation of the basic norms of international law, an encroachment on Ukraine's sovereignty and as yet another territorial claim against Ukraine by the lower chamber of the legislative branch of the Russian Federation. This action threatens both the vital interests of Ukraine and the negotiations on the division of the Black Sea Fleet, as well as the prospects of concluding a comprehensive treaty on friendship and cooperation between Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine calls the attention of the international community and of the States that provided the security assurances to Ukraine to the fact that this is not the first time that the Russian State Duma is playing a destabilizing role in the region, violating its stability and security, and creating by its decisions a situation which can lead to unpredictable consequences.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine warns that, in the event the aforementioned bill is ultimately passed and signed, it will be forced, in accordance with Ukraine's Constitution, to demand the immediate withdrawal of the Russian Fleet from Ukrainian territory.

At the same time, the Verkhovna Rada hopes that the legislators of the Russian Federation will demonstrate a sense of realism and reasonableness and will not allow the worsening of relations between our nations and peoples.

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S/1996/868
22 October 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 21 OCTOBER 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith two tables showing the 2,082 miscellaneous bombs, shells, rockets, mines and other ordnance left behind by the 30-Power aggression against Iraq that were found and disposed of in all parts of Iraq between 1 August and 30 September 1996.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

1. Monthly explosive ordnance disposal statement, 1-31 August 1996

No.	Civil Defence Department	Number and type of ordnance
1	Baghdad/Rusafah	1 60-mm mortar bomb
2	Baghdad/Karkh	1 107-mm missile
3	Najaf	1 60-mm mortar bomb
4	Ninawa	14 spherical bombs 2 mortar bombs
5	Basrah	1 Strela missile 1 120-mm mortar bomb 121 anti-personnel mines 5 anti-tank mines 1 130-mm artillery shell
6	Wasit	90 Strela missiles 60 150-mm mortar bombs 540 phosphorus shells 350 120-mm mortar bombs 10 cluster bombs 50 launcher rockets
	Total	1248 (one thousand two hundred and forty-eight)

2. Monthly explosive ordnance disposal statement, 1-30 September 1996

No.	Civil Defence Department	Number and type of ordnance
1	Baghdad/Rusafah	1 SAM-missile charge 700 anti-personnel mines 16 anti-tank mines 1 assault grenade 3 RPG-7 rocket fins 2 57-mm anti-aircraft shells
2	Baghdad/Karkh	65 exploded mortar bombs 4 anti-aircraft rockets 1 bomb detonator
3	Ninawa	3 RPG-7 rockets 10 launcher rockets
4	Basrah	16 cluster bombs 1 spherical bomb 16 hand grenades 1 RPG-7 rocket
5	Najaf	2 mortar bombs 1 RPG-7 grenade 9 spherical bombs 1 FAZ rocket
6	Anbar	2 50-mm artillery shells
7	Dhi Qar	1 hand grenade 1 assault grenade 1 anti-personnel mine 5 mortar bombs
8	Babil	3 artillery shells 2 illumination flares 1 82-mm mortar bomb 1 assault grenade 2 incendiary flares
9	Wasit	1 Russian-made rocket
10	Ta'mim	1 artillery shell
11	Diyala	14 60-mm mortar bombs 5 anti-tank mines
	Total	834 (eight hundred and thirty four)

(Signed) Ahlam Harun ABBUD
Director of Records

UNITED
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S/1996/869
23 October 1996

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LETTER DATED 23 OCTOBER 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF RWANDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward herewith a short synopsis of the background and history of the current events which have led to the crisis in eastern Zaire.

THE SYNOPSIS OF A CRISIS

PART I. NORTH KIVU

November 1884-February 1885	The Berlin Conference on the demarcation of the African Continent.
1886	Rwanda became a German colony.
1910	Belgium, Germany and Great Britain sign a treaty to redraw the boundaries of their colonies. Thus populations of parts of Rwanda, namely Idjwi island, the Masisi and Rutshuru areas, etc., became part of Belgian Congo.
1916	Rwanda and Burundi became a trusteeship of the League of Nations under Belgium.
1923	The beginning of forced labour migration. Kinyarwanda-speaking populations were taken to work in the colonial plantations in Belgian Congo. The forced migration continued up to 1950s. The Belgian Administration granted colonial citizenship to these migrant workers as citizens of Belgian Congo.
1971	Former Congo-Leopoldville becomes Zaire.

1981	Zaire passes legislation which "denationalized" its citizens. Article 4 of the legislation denies citizenship to people who were not of Zaire ancestry prior to 1885 or had not been in Zaire prior to that date. In other words, they denied citizenship to those Zairians who had become Zairians by virtue of the redrawing of colonial boundaries in Berlin in 1885 (or 100 years ago!).
1982	Ex-President Habyarimana of Rwanda helped to fund the Magrivi Association of farmers in eastern Zaire.
February 1994-1996	Zairian authorities started to target and exterminate the denationalized Banyamurenge Zairians of Tutsi origin of southern Kivu.
April-July 1994	Execution of the Rwanda Genocide Plan in which more than 1 million Tutsis and Hutu sympathizers were wiped out in 98 days with brutal efficiency. The United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) peacekeeping forces withdraw from Rwanda.
14 July 1994	Fall of Kigali under the forces of the Rwandese Patriotic Front, which stopped the genocide. The militia, the former Rwanda Government Army and their political leadership trap 2 million Rwandans in eastern Zaire. They were helped to settle amidst the Kinyarwanda-speaking Zairian population of the same "ethnic" composition and language as those in Rwanda.
12 May 1996	A monastery in Mokoto was attacked and 300 Kinyarwanda-speaking Zairians of Tutsi origin were killed inside the monastery. Destruction of their homes, slaughter of their cattle, rape and systematic killing was launched.

Note:

(a) It is very important to point out that between 1886 and 1996, or for 100 years, Zairians of all ethnic compositions had never thought about the ethnic cleansing of their Kinyarwanda-speaking Zairians. The plan to exterminate was hatched recently.

(b) It all started following the implantation of ethnic hatred and genocide by the former Rwanda militia, Interahamwe and elements of the former

army and its political leadership when they moved to Zaire after committing genocide in Rwanda in 1994.

(c) Recent events in eastern Zaire are not accidental. Zaire's denationalization of its own citizens in 1981 constitutes a dangerous precedent which will have wider implications throughout the African continent.

PART II. SOUTH KIVU

By 1543	The Banyamurenge were already settled in the south-eastern region of Zaire (four and a half centuries ago). They happened to be of Tutsi origin. They settled in the fertile Rusizi valley and the high plateau of the Mitumba mountains.
July/August 1996	The events of North Kivu as described under Part I above spread to South Kivu. The former militia, elements of the former Rwandese army together with their political leadership had already sown the seeds of hatred and genocide in this area.
23 August 1996	Mr. Kyembo Wa Lumuna, Governor of South Kivu Province, visited Minenbwe, the heartland of the Banyamurenge. He made a statement calling on the Banyamurenge to stop fighting the Zaire Government. Yet there was no fighting at all. The statement was an excuse for the reconnaissance tour of the area. Three Army colonels and five majors were in his delegation.
By the end of August 1996	Detachments of the Zairian Army, exiled Rwandan military and Interahamwe militia embarked on killing and extermination of the Banyamurenge.
13 September 1996	The Zaire Government made a statement accusing neighbouring countries and the United Nations.
11 October 1996	The United Nations denounced the accusations of UNHCR involvement.

PART III. HAS THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY BEEN WARNED ABOUT THE IMPENDING CRISIS?

January 1996	The preliminary report of the International Commission of Inquiry on the sale of arms and related matériel in the Great Lakes region warned of the impending crisis in the area.

April 1996	The Security Council adopted resolution 1053 (1996) of 23 April 1996 which recognized that there were destabilizing military training camps in eastern Zaire.
June 1996	Amnesty International reported on 14 June 1996 about the ethnic cleansing in eastern Zaire (Masisi) and the responsibility of the Zaire Government in the matter. Amnesty International warned of the explosive nature of the crisis.
8 June 1996	The United States Committee on Refugees produced chilling evidence of continued ethnic cleansing of Kinyarwanda-speaking Zairians in eastern Zaire and the complicity of the Zairian Army and former Rwanda Government Army as well as its militia.
June 1996	The contents of the above-mentioned reports were brought to the attention of the Security Council.

Whereas the current situation in eastern Zaire is purely internal, the international community cannot remain aloof without seeking solutions aimed at halting the intensification of ethnic cleansing and genocide in eastern Zaire.

In view of the crisis in eastern Zaire, the Government of Rwanda has just made an urgent appeal to all Rwandan refugees to return to Rwanda instead of continuing to stay in refugee camps and in other scattered places. The Government of Rwanda would like to appeal to the international community to assist in the repatriation of the Rwandan refugees who are trapped in the Zairian crisis.

I should be grateful if you could circulate the text of the present letter as a document of the Secretary-General.

(Signed) Gideon KAYINAMURA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Rwanda to the United Nations

UNITED
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ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 22 OCTOBER 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a press release issued on 18 October 1996 by the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States expressing concern at outside interference in Iraq's internal affairs and warning of the consequences of such interference.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Press release issued on 18 October 1996 by the Press Liaison Unit of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States

THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT CAUTIONS AGAINST CONTINUING OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE IN IRAQ'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS

The General Secretariat of the League of Arab States is following with great concern the developing situation in northern Iraq and the mounting outside interference in Iraq's internal affairs, which is endangering Iraq's unity and territorial integrity.

The General Secretariat warns of the consequences of such outside interference in Iraq's internal affairs continuing, affirms its strong commitment to Iraq's unity and territorial integrity and urges all the parties concerned to respond positively to the Iraqi Government's call for dialogue and negotiations for the achievement of security, stability and development.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 58
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 21 October 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 21 October 1996 addressed to you by His Excellency, Mr. Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex, which contains a letter from His Excellency Mr. Rauf R. Denktaş, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, dated 17 October 1996, sent to Mr. Glafcos Clerides, the leader of the Greek Cypriot Community, would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hüseyin E. ÇELEM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 21 October 1996 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the copy of a letter dated 17 October 1996 addressed by H.E. Rauf R. Denktaş, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, to Mr. Glafcos Clerides, the leader of the Greek Cypriot Community, in connection with the information received that a group of Greek Cypriots are planning new acts of provocation in the United Nations-controlled buffer zone in Cyprus.

I shall be grateful if the text of the present letter and its appendix could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

APPENDIX

Letter dated 17 October 1996 from Mr. Rauf R. Denktaş addressed to Mr. Glafcos Clerides

It has been brought to my attention by well-informed sources that a group of fanatic Greek Cypriots from the village of Avgorou had vowed to take revenge for the last border incident on Sunday, and that they are preparing an attack on some Turkish Cypriot residents of Pyla. The fact that the Greek Cypriot population, who plan to become active under the guise of "militia forces" all along the border area, including Pyla, have been equipped with heavy weaponry and ammunition, undoubtedly constitutes an important encouraging factor for these fanatics.

In view of this information, I am appealing to you to take the necessary precautionary steps before it is too late. As you are well aware, highly provocative acts perpetrated from the south against our people along the borders have intensified during the last few months. The latest case in point was the Akincilar (Luridgina) incident when three to four unidentified persons tried to approach our sentries by violating the buffer zone, but were forced to turn back when our sentries fired warning shots in the air.

It is of paramount importance to ensure that Pyla, the only mixed village in the buffer zone, is a place where the two peoples of the island can coexist peacefully, side by side and in complete security. In order to achieve this end, which will no doubt help ease the tension prevalent among our communities, the so-called militia along the borders should be immediately disarmed and especially the guns and ammunition supplied to the Greek Cypriot residents of Pyla should be retrieved as soon as possible.

Any hostile attempt on the Turkish residents of Pyla will no doubt deal a serious blow to our efforts directed towards ending our differences in order to facilitate a mutually acceptable solution. I am sure you will agree that such attacks, if put into effect, and constant provocations which have come to be a habit for some period, will not serve the cause of peace but will only bring catastrophe and disaster to Cyprus.

I believe the historic responsibility for averting this danger and reversing the alarming trend rests squarely on our shoulders jointly and wish to reiterate my call for early direct talks with you with a view to finding a settlement in line with the already agreed principles and parameters that stem from the high-level agreements and their subsequent clarifications.

We have already informed the United Nations authorities in connection with the planned hostile intentions of the Avgorou villagers and warned them about the potential dangers of such aggressive behaviour. We only hope that serious measures will be put into effect by both the United Nations and your authorities to prevent yet another tragedy from happening.

With regard to the unmanning proposal of the United Nations, my position still remains that we should not let political considerations stand in the way of progress on this sensitive issue.

I proposed in the past that the Commander of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) should conduct proximity talks between the two sides in order to reach an agreement on the issues pertaining to this matter as soon as possible. With whom the UNFICYP Commander enters into consultation on each side should be irrelevant to the politicians. What is wanted is unmanning so that accidents are averted on our borders.

(Signed) Rauf R. DENKTAŞ